the land records data may also be made available to the office of the Commissioner Land Records of the State.

- The linkage needs to be established for on-line data transfer from the Office of the Land Registration Authorities in the State/district/taluka to the land reforms department, which has taken up the task of computerization of land records. Such on-line transfers of land registration would help in up-dating the land records data faster.
- The States need to be encouraged to start the process of the delivering computerized Record of Rights to the landowners and confidence among the farmers about its authenticity and validity need to be developed involving concerned officials and local leaders.
- Presently every State follows its own way of computerization of land records. The data variables are different for each State and so the out also is largely customized. This is despite the fact that most of them adapt NIC software. Consequently, their contents, quality of information and process of computerization is amenable to the interstate comparison. Hence there is a need for standardizing the format of computerized record of rights across the States for developing standardized package of land records. It is strongly recommended that a common software need to be developed and common variables may also be identified for the record of rights and village profile to enable the standardized computing process throughout the country. This would help in knowing the right measure and extent of land records in all States and maintaining the database.

The digitization of cadastral maps needs to be done in a more scientific manner using appropriate packages. The maps need to be generated in the system by giving the scales and not be dependent on the scanning all through the process of digitization. There is also a need for updating the survey maps before initiating the digitization process in all the States.

People's participation in planning and management of drinking water schemes

3156. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched any scheme under which the people are being involved in planning and management of drinking water;

(b) whether the scheme has been launched in every State; and

(c) if so, since when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUB-HASH MAHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Reforms have been introduced in the Rural Water Supply sector during the year 1999, with a view to institutionalise community participation in the Rural Water Supply activities in order to ensure sustainability of the systems and sources used for providing drinking water supply in the rural habitations. 63 districts in 26 States have been identified by the State Governments for implementation of the Sector Reform projects on a pilot basis. These are process projects with more emphasis on community development. Under these projects, the community is envisaged to actively, participate in planning, sanctioning, partial funding, implementing, operating, maintaining (including repairing and replacing) and managing the water supply schemes of their own choice. As such, more thrust is on awareness creation and capacity building of the community so as to equip them to shoulder the above responsibilities. These projects are at this stage provisionally estimated to cost approximately Rs. 1900crore.

Proposals for dissemination of information and transfer of technology to rural households

3157. SHRI DINA NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the fifteen rural building centres sanctioned by Government and their functions;

(b) what are the plans of Government for the dissemination of information and transfer of technology to rural households; and

(c) the details of the NGO's involved in the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Rural Development has launched a Scheme w.e.f. 1.4.1999 facilitating the setting up of a network of Rural Building Centre (RBCs) through the length and breadth of the rural areas. The primary objectives of the setting up of Rural Building Centres are as follows:—